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B.H.Sc.M.A.(Counselling Psychology)

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

3.2.2.1. Total number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers in national/ international conference proceedings year wise during last five years

| Year | 2020-2021 | 2019-2020 | 2018-2019 | 2017-2018 | 2016-2017 |
|--------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Number | 11 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 11 |

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

**Academic Year
2016-2017**

| Name of the teacher | Title of the book/chapters published/Title of the paper | ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding |
|--|--|---|
| Miss. Sapnarani S. Ramteke, Mr. Rishi.S.Gajbhiye | Personal and professional competences and skills for library and information science | ISBN978-93-24457-17-3 |
| Dr. Jaysheela Baswant Manohar | Methods of food preservation and food storage | ISSN-2278-7992 |
| Dr. Jaysheela Baswant Manohar | Aahar v arogya-Poshan sikshan kalachi garaj | ISBN 978-81-933035-4-2 |
| Dr. Jaysheela B. Manohar | Food and Community Nutrition | ISBN : 978-93-86016-50-8 |
| Dr. Jaysheela B Manohar | Food Preservation | ISBN: 978-93-86016-49-2 |
| Dr. Jaysheela Baswant Manohar | Methods of food preservation | ISSN-2278-9308 |
| Miss. Sapnarani S. Ramteke, Mr. Rishi.S.Gajbhiye | Libraries and librarians role in new dimension | ISBN 978-93-24457-17-4 |
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| Dr. Surve R.N. , Dr C.V. Tate | Employment opportunities for women through self help group | ISBN-978-93-86077-16-5 |
| Kore K. K., Kokate D.A | Issues and future trends in teaching physical education | ISSN 2278-8158 |
| Dr. Surve R.N. & Ghadge A.B. | ICT and student performance in higher education | ISSN 2278-8158 |

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IMPACT OF LIBRARY AND INFORMATION SERVICE IN CHANGING ERA

17th December, 2016

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PERSONAL & PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES & SKILLS FOR LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCE

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ABSTRACT:

This paper presents the key skills and competencies of a new generation of LIS professionals. Firstly, it gives an introductory background of the digital era which impacts on the changes occurring in libraries. Secondly, it presents a review of the literatures on skills and knowledge of LIS professionals working in a digital era and related researches. Thirdly, it describes methodology of this study and key skills and competencies of a new generation of LIS professionals which can be classified as personal skills, generic skills, and disciplinespecific knowledge. Finally, it presents the image of the new generation of LIS professionals.

INTRODUCTION:

Library science (often termed library studies or library and information science) is an interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary field that applies the practices, perspectives, and tools of management, information technology, education and other areas to libraries; the collection, organization, preservation, and dissemination of information resources; and the political economy of information. The first American school for library science was founded by Melvil Dewey at Columbia University in 1887. Historically, library science has also included archival science. This includes how information resources are organized to serve the needs of selected user group, how people interact with classification systems and technology, how information is acquired, evaluated and applied by people in and outside of libraries as well as cross-culturally, how people are trained and educated for careers in libraries, the ethics that guide library service and organization, the legal status of libraries and information 2 resources, and the applied science of computer technology used in documentation and records management. There is no generally agreed-upon distinction between the terms library science, librarianship, and library and information science, and to a certain extent they are interchangeable, perhaps differing most significantly in connotation. The term library and information science (LIS) is most often used; most librarians consider it as only a terminological variation, intended to emphasize the scientific and technical foundations of the subject and its relationship with information science. LIS should not be confused with information theory, the mathematical study of the concept of information.

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METHOD OF FOOD PRESERVATION AND FOOD STORAGE

Dr. Jaysheela Basvant Manohar

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Introduction

Food storage is both a tradition domestic skill and is important industrially. Food is stored by almost every human society and by many animals. Storing of food has several main purpose.

Keyword: food safety

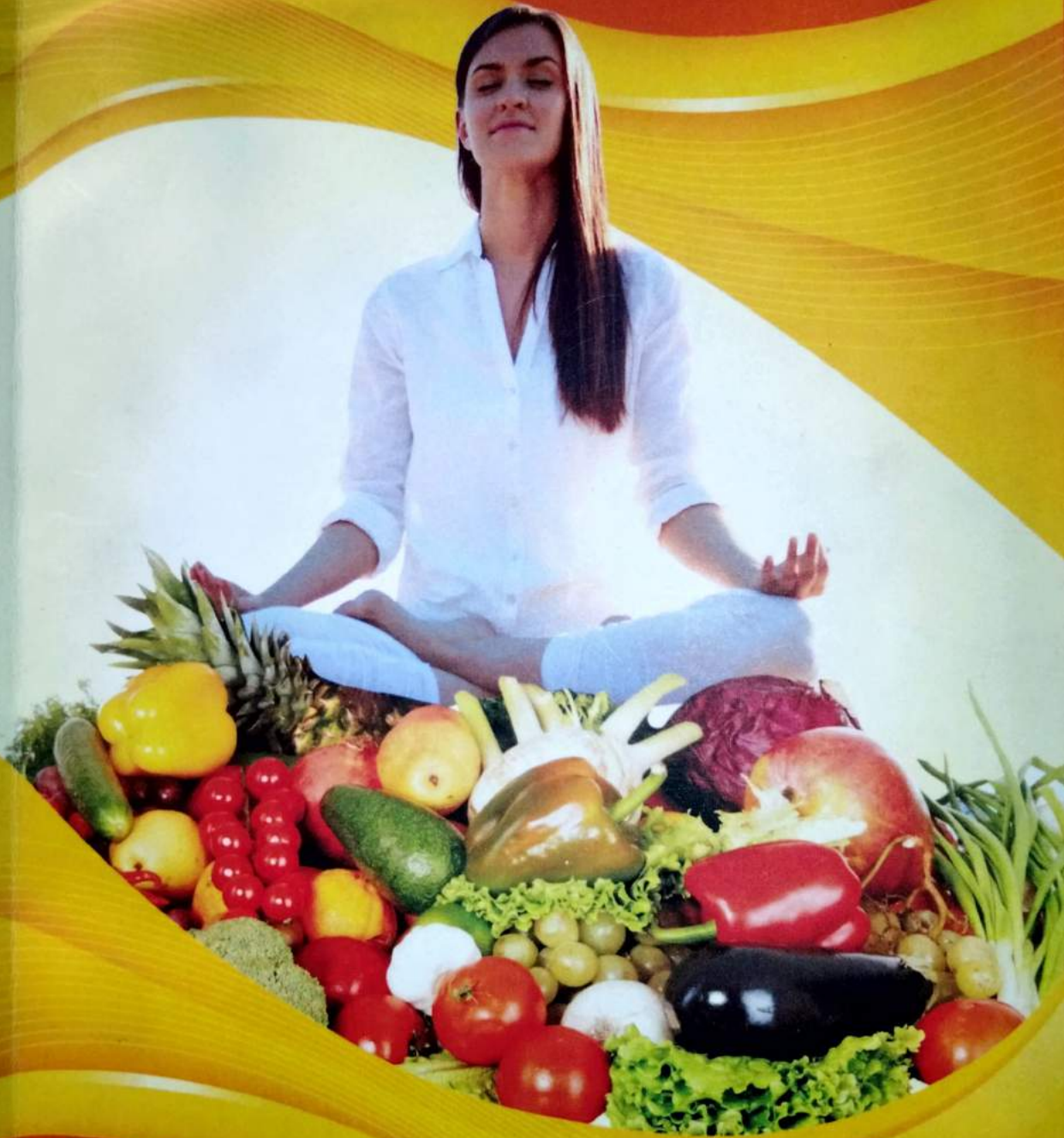
- preparation for periods of scarcity or famine.
- taking advantage of short term surplus of food as at harvest time.
- enabling a better balanced diet throughout the year.
- preparing for special events and celebrations.
- planning for catastrophe or emergency.
- religious reasons (LDS Church leaders council church members to store food)
- protection against predators or others.

Domestic Food Storage:

A) Grain:

Grain is stored in rigid sealed containers to prevent ingress of moisture or attack by vermin. For domestic quantities metal cans are used. Storage in grain sacks is not effective. Mold and pests destroy 925 kg cloth sack of grain in a year, even if stored off the ground in a dry area. On the ground or damp concrete, the time is as little as three days, and the grain might have to be dried before it can be milled. Food storage under unsuitable conditions should not be purchased or used because of risk of spoilage to test whether grain is still good, sprout some. If it sprouts, it is still good, but if not, it should not be eaten. It may take up to a week for grains to sprout. When in doubt, throw it out.

आहार आणि आरोग्य



• संपादक •
डॉ. वंदना बनकर

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पोषण शिक्षण काळाची गरज

डॉ. जयशीला बसवंत मनोहर

सहायक प्राध्यापक,

अन्न व पोषणशास्त्र,

श्रीमती र.मो.पा. गृहविज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, अकलूज

आरोग्य ही मानवाला मिळालेली एक अनमोल देणगी आहे आणि या देणगीची योग्यरीत्या जोपासना करणे व नीट काळजी घेणे हे मानवाचे आद्य कर्तव्य आहे; पण जेव्हा आरोग्य ढासळायला लागते तेव्हा निरनिराळे आजार उद्भवतात. अनेकविध आजार बळावलेले दिसतात व यातील बरेच आजार तज्ज्ञांचा योग्य सल्ला घेऊन, नियमित व्यायाम व योग्य प्रमाणात नियमित आहार; तसेच आहाराचे, पथ्याचे योग्य तऱ्हेने पालन केले, तर निश्चितच काबूत ठेवता येतात. आरोग्य हा शब्द इंग्रजीतील हेल्थ (Health) या शब्दाचे मराठी रूपांतर होय. इंग्रजीतील हेल्थ (Health) या अँग्लो सॅक्सन शब्दापासून बनला आहे व ज्याचा अर्थ इंग्रजीत Condition of being safe or sound असा होतो.

मराठीत या संकल्पनेचा अर्थ सुरक्षित व निरोगी स्थिती असा होतो. दुसऱ्या शब्दांत असेही म्हणता येईल की, रोगापासून मुक्त असणे किंवा कोणताही रोग नसणे म्हणजे आरोग्य होय. आरोग्य या संकल्पनेचा हा वरील अर्थ सर्वसामान्य माणसे घेतात. आरोग्य या संकल्पनेत शरीराच्या, मनाच्या आणि सामाजिक स्वरूपाच्या स्वास्थ्याचा समावेश होतो.



FOOD AND COMMUNITY NUTRITION

 Jaysheela B. Manohar



FOOD AND COMMUNITY NUTRITION

Dr. Jaysheela B. Manohar



Chandralok Prakashan
KANPUR-208 021 (INDIA)

Food and Community Nutrition

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Food and Community Nutrition

The nutritional status of a population depends on the availability of food, its consumption, and its biological utilization. A natural disaster may affect the nutritional status of the population by affecting one or more components of the food chain depending on the type, duration, and extent of the disaster, as well as the food and nutritional conditions existing in the area before the catastrophe. Slow-onset disasters such as drought are more likely to affect long-term nutritional status than sudden-onset disasters such as earthquakes and hurricanes. Not all sudden-onset disasters produce food shortages severe enough to cause harmful changes in the nutritional status of the population. The effect of any type of disaster on the nutritional status of the affected population is never immediate. Large-scale food distribution is not always an immediate relief priority, and its long-term implementation may, in fact, produce undesired effects. Nutrition (also called nourishment or aliment) is the provision, to cells and organisms, of the materials necessary (in the form of food) to support life. Many common health problems can be prevented or alleviated with a healthy diet. The diet of an organism is what it eats, which is largely determined by the perceived palatability of foods. Dietitians are health professionals who specialize in human nutrition, meal planning, economics, and preparation. This book is perfect guide for those studying food and nutrients either at university level or anyone interested in food, such as consumers, cooks, food manufactures, sales persons or students, who must understand, interpret, and communicate information to others.

Contents: Introduction • Food Processing • Importance of Minerals in Food • Food Security • Phenomenology of Food • Lactic Acid Fermentation of Food Products • Understanding the Nutrition • Therapeutic Nutrition • Principles of Nutrient Metabolism • Food and Nutrition for Good Health • Digestion, Absorption and Macro Nutrients • Nutrition and Weight Control • Adult Nutrition



Dr. Jaysheel Manohar born in 14.06.1979, hail from Amravati District, Maharashtra. she has to her credit M.sc. Degree from sant gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati. M.phil Degree in YCMOU Nashik and ph.D degree in food science and nutrition from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada Aurangabad University, Aurangabad. She was awarded ph.D.degree by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Maharashtra for her doctoral dissertation "Impact of yoga sadhana on Nutrition status of yoga sadhak". She is working as Asst. Professor of food science and nutrition department in SRMP college of Home science for women, Akluj solapur district for the last Ten years. she has contributed a number of Research paper in Food science and Nutrition and national seminars and conferencr in FSN and other allied subject is during the last ten years.



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FOOD PRESERVATION



Dr. Jaysheela B. Manjunath

FOOD PRESERVATION

Dr. Jaysheela B. Manohar



Chandralok Prakashan

KANPUR-208 021 (INDIA)

Food Preservation

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METHOD OF FOOD PRESERVATION

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Smt. R.M.P. College of Home Science for Girls, Akluj

Food spoilage is brought about by the action of enzymes present in foods or due to the action of micro-organisms such as mould, yeast and bacteria or due to the infestation with insects and worms. The environment unfavourable to the action of enzymes or to the growth of micro-organism is the main objective of food preservation. Natural and artificial methods are adopted for this purpose. Preservatives are also added to foods to preserve them. Various agents are used to bring either physical or chemical changes in food materials which are to be preserved.

As the principal spoilage agents are normally present in foods, destroying them or preventing their development becomes the chief problem of food preservation. Any condition opposed to the development becomes the chief problem of food preservation. Any condition opposed to the development of these organisms, whether by retarding their growth or by entirely destroying them, aids in the preservation of food. Methods commonly used this end include common or cellar storage, refrigeration, canning, freezing, use of preservatives, drying and the exclusion of air. Although not a commonly used method at present, "cold sterilization" or irradiation by beta and gamma rays to prolong the keeping quality of foods is being widely.

Studied experimentally the possibilities of this method of food preservation are great. When some of the major problems now limiting its used are solved, it is probable that there will be radical changes in the present accepted methods of handling foods.

Keywords: Microc-organisms, preservation, temperature, spoilage

Introduction:

All methods used for preserving foods are based upon the general principle of preventing or retarding the causes of spoilage – microbial decomposition, enzymatic and non-enzymatic chemical reactions and damage from mechanical causes, insects and rodents when the growth of micro-organisms is only retarded or inhibited, preservation is temporary when spoilage organisms are completely destroyed and the food is protected so that no other micro-organisms is permitted to infect it, more permanent preservation is achieved. No method of food preservation will improve the original quality of a food product. If a preserved food is to be satisfactory, then



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LIBRARIES & LIBRARIANS ROLE IN NEW DIMENSION

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Abstract:

Due to the changing nature of librarianship resulting from the increasing amount of information available in digital format, educating digital librarians has become an important agenda within library and information science schools. To design and offer appropriate courses and teaching approaches for training competent digital librarians, educators can benefit from feedback provided by current practitioners in order to accurately determine what skills and knowledge are really required for digital librarians to be effective in the digital work place. To that end, we surveyed current digital library professionals in academic libraries in the United States to identify their activities and skills and to detect any gaps in their training. We analyzed input from the survey responses to learn more about the nature of digital library work practices and to identify common and necessary attributes (knowledge and skills) required of "digital librarians." The findings from our study have implications for the design of digital library education that meets real workplace needs.

Introduction:

Education and library have been inseparables since centuries and civilizations. Evidences are plenty where library has been one integral part of all education, more so in the institutions of higher learning. Libraries of today have assumed a new role in modern society, by that they integrate educational technology, information and communication technology and the new media. The libraries since their existence have also adapted to changes that have influenced them from outside as well as within. The moveable type brought the first landmark change in the content of libraries. Since that time the libraries started acquiring new media and also a new role to support academic programmes of all educational Institutions. Libraries with

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**Role of Self-Help Groups in
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Challenges for Self Help Groups (SHGs) of Rural Women

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Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite-Patil College of Home Science for Women, Aklij.

Introduction

Poverty is multi-dimensional phenomenon often manifested with low consumption, malnutrition, illiteracy, insecurity, low life-expectancy, powerlessness and low self-esteem. The poor lack basic amenities like piped water supply, sanitation and electricity. The poor are more exposed to risk and have little ability to manage this. In India, over 90% of the rural women workers are unskilled and 90% of them work in the informal/unorganized sectors. (IFAD,1999). The wage rates for women in agriculture are 30-50% less than for men and female casual labourers have the highest incidence of poverty of any occupational category-male or female. The severity of poverty is always higher for women and they face great hardships in lifting themselves (and their children) out of poverty trap. Due to gender bias, women have fewer opportunities than men, including unequal opportunities for access to education, employment and asset ownership. Due to the greater task-specificity of their work and lower mobility, they face much sharper seasonal fluctuations in employment and earnings and have less chance of finding employment during the slack seasons (Ryan and Ghodake, 1980). Though poverty is multi-dimensional in nature, access to finance by the poor and vulnerable groups is one of the pre-requisites for poverty reduction and social cohesion. It has generally been recognized that organizing women around the thrift and credit services is one of the effective ways in alleviating poverty and empowering women. Thus, SHGs came to be seen as the effective instruments of financial inclusion. Women constitute a significant role in the development of the World. They produce half of the World's food supply, account for 60 per cent of the working force, contribute up to to 30 per cent of the official labour force, receive 10 percent of the World economy, but surprisingly own less than one per cent of the World's real state. Therefore, they continue to constitute large segment of the poor. The problem of poverty can be tackled by providing sustainable livelihood opportunities to women who are its main victims. Female headed families have, as a matter of fact, a higher percentage of the poorest households in the country. Every programme for poverty alleviation must aim at improving the living environment of the womenfolk. It is through the creation of livelihood opportunities for them, that women can be empowered. For this, the micro credit and self help groups are effective means through which their living conditions can be improved. In India, women do not have any say over means of production. This results in their less participation in economic affairs. According to Mayoux, credit provision of various forms has become a major feature in women's programme and is of interest to many development agencies. The reason for this is that credit is considered as a cost effective means through which the development programmes can respond to

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Employment opportunities for Women through Self Help Group

Dr. Rahul N. Surve and Dr. C.V. Tate

**Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite Patil College of Home Science for Women, Akulj,
Shankarrao Mohite Mahavidhyalaya, Akulj**

ABSTRACT:

Women play a pivotal role in the success of poverty alleviation programmes. Their resourceful nature and responsibility towards their families play a significant role in improving the standard of living and family welfare. Income earned by women is generally used to meet basic household needs. Credit targeted to women was more likely to benefit a whole family whereas in the case of men it is not so. However, historically access and terms of credit have discriminated against women. The marginalisation of rural women with respect to credit was the prime reason which resulted in the emergence of Self-Help Groups (SHGs). The micro-credit programme for women through SHGs plays a significant role in improving the standard of living and family welfare. It has a positive impact on economic growth and the social status of women.

(Key words: SHGs, Women, working of SHGs, Role SHGs)

Introduction

SHGs are novel and innovative organizational setup in India for the women upliftment and welfare. Women play multifaceted roles for welfare of the families, communities and the nation as they provide essential opportunities for socio-economic development of the respective regions too. The first prime minister of independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru says, "The status of women indicates the character of a country". All women in India are given chance to join any one of SHGs for training and development, so as to be prospective entrepreneur and skilled worker. The SHGs are promoted by the Government as if women in India may not be resourceful enough to be entrepreneurs. When the SHGs arrange training facilities to carry out certain kind of work which are suitable for women in India, bank must arrange financial assistance to carry out manufacturing and trading activities, arranging marketing facilities while the Governments will procure the product of SHGs, arrange for enhancing the capacity of women in terms of leadership quality and arranging for the management of SHGs by themselves so as to have administrative capacity. As a social movement with government support. SHGs become more or less a part and parcel of the society.

1. Concept of SGHs:

The concept of self help groups had its origin in the co-operative philosophy and the co-operators by and large, including the National Federations in the credit sector, could not think of any better SHG than a primary co-operative credit society itself. A self help group is defined as a *"self governed, peer controlled information group of people with similar socio-economic background and having a desire to collectively perform common purpose."* Self help group have been able to mobilize



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Issues and Future Trends in Teaching Physical Education

Kore K. K.

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Abstract

This study discusses the issues and future trends of teaching physical education subject. The data elicited from an interview conducted with four expert teachers. Four issues were identified after conducting analysis of the interview transcript. The issues are time, teaching method, perception toward physical education and future trends in teaching and learning physical education. Physical education is important for a child's development from the cognitive, social and physical health aspect. Physical education is not emphasized in school. Based on the data obtained, a new teaching method must be devised to prevent the lack of interest in learning physical education in the classroom.

Keywords—Thematic Analysis; Physical Education; Time ; Teaching Method; Perception; Future Trends

Introduction

Physical education is pivotal in the development of a child. Physical education is important to children's nurture's them intrinsically and extrinsically in their intellectual, spiritual, emotional and physical domain and in their academic performance. Bailey supports this notion that physical education enables to enhance students' self-confidence, self-esteem, social skill, cognitive development and academic achievement. Other research findings posit that physical activity can improve children's physical health during pre-adolescent years. Bailey, Eccles, and Stone claim that students who are active in sport have greater achievement in academic performance compared to students who are not active in sports. This statement is supported by Shephard who states that physical activity provides positive impact to students' attention in classroom, personality, behaviors and academic performance during the physical education class. Thus, it can be deduced that there is a close relationship between academic achievement, children's behavior and physical education.

Background Of Problem

Physical education is a subject that involves physical activity and the knowledge of awareness of health issues. There are many topics that need to be taught by the teacher in physical education class



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ICT and Student Performance in Higher Education

Dr. Surve R. N.

Asst. Professor, Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite Patil College of Home Science for Women, Akhuj.

Ghadge A. B.

Asst. Professor, Smt. Ratnaprabhadevi Mohite Patil College of Home Science for Women, Akhuj.

Abstract

The relationship between the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) and student performance in higher education is to be analysed. Economic research has failed to explain the effect of ICT investments on student's achievement. This paper aims to summarise the main findings of the literature and to give two complementary explanations. Since a student's performance is mainly explained by a student's characteristics, educational environment and teachers' characteristics, ICT may have an impact on these determinants and consequently the outcome of education. The differences observed in students' performance are thus more related to the differentiated impact of ICT on standard explanatory factors. ICT uses need a change in the organisation of higher education. While ICT equipment and use rates are growing very fast, the adoption of complementary organisational designs is very slow and differs from one institution to another. This may explain the observed differences in students' achievement.

Keywords - ICT use, student performance, higher education institutions, organisational change

Introduction

In recent years, higher education institutions have invested heavily in information and communication technologies (ICT). ICT has had a major impact in the university context, in organisation and in teaching and learning methods. The question is regarding the effective impact of these technologies on student achievement and on the returns of education. Many academic researchers have tried to answer this question at the theoretical and empirical levels. They have faced two main difficulties. On one hand, student performance is hard to observe and there is still confusion about its definition. On the other hand, ICT is evolving technologies and their effects are difficult to isolate from their environment.

The relationship between the use of ICT and student performance in higher education is not clear, and there are contradictory results in the literature. Earlier economic research has failed to provide a clear consensus concerning the effect on students' achievement.

Starting from this point, the aims of this paper are two-fold: first, we summarise the main findings of this extensive literature and second, we give two complementary explanations on the contradictory results.

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

**Academic Year
2017-2018**

| Name of the teacher | Title of the book/chapters published/Title of the paper | ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
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12. Stress Management through Yoga and Balance Diet for Women



**Dr. Jaysheela Baswantrao
Manohar**



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ABSTRACT

Various technique in yoga have been documented to help in stress management . These technique work at an individual level and also at a collective level to ensure that there is significant respite from the condition of extreme stress .They help in relieving the physical as well the psychological negative effects of the problem by ensuring a healthy and productive response to the stress stimuli. Stress has been described over or lack of stimuli. Too little can lead to depression ,lethargy ,feeling of being devalued and lack of focus.

Keyword- : stress management ,Balance Diet

INTRODUCTION :-

Yoga can have a positive effect on the parasympathetic nervous system and aid in lowering heartbeat and blood pressure. This reduces the demand of the body for oxygen. yoga can also improve digestion ,strengthen immunity, help in effective elimination of toxic wastes and also increase lung capacity. Effective use of this practice can also reduce the chances of stress culminating in anxiety and depression .The practice of yoga involves forming various body postures ,slow stretching movements ,breathing exercises that can at times lead to progressive relaxation ,imagery and meditation .All these specific techniques are meant for a specific purpose and they culminate into a higher awareness of what is happening to oneself during stress—emotionally, physically ,mentally and energetically .One develops an understanding of each part of the body by being more aware of it. The practice includes paying attention to each and every part and therefore ensures a holistic therapy. The start of the practices is with becoming aware of what the stressful stimuli is so that one knows what one is fighting .Understanding the enemy is an important factor in combat and similarly in a understanding the factors that cause stress can help you in deciding how it needs to be tackled. Yoga enables and empowers you to control the natural and immediate reactions to a stressor. With practices the psychological responses can also be mastered .This means that the previous reaction that put the body in

an alert or alarm mode do not take over as soon as a stressful situation occurs.

A balanced diet is one that gives your body the nutrients it needs to function correctly. To get the proper nutrition from your diet, you should consume the majority of your daily calories in fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, whole grain ,legume nuts, lean proteins .

Why a balanced diet is importances – A balanced diet is important because your organs and tissues need proper nutrition to work effectively. Without good nutrition ,your body is more prone to diseases, infection, fatigue and poor performance. Children with a poor diet run the risk of growth and developmental problem and poor academic performance ,and bad eating habits can persist for the rest of their lives.

Nutritionist Recommended Balance Diet for Women – A women's nutritional requirements differ from men. For example ,a woman requires more iron than man due to her monthly menstrual cycles. This chartb contains 5 meal that will also help in maintaining a weight loss diet plan for women.

Breakfast – Breakfast is the most important meal with protein like 2-3 scrambled egg whites with a whole grain toast and fruit of your choice or a bowl of fruit oats porridge with spouts salad. protien kickstarts your metabolism and keeps you feeling fuller for longer during the day.

Mid –morning Snack – A fistful of dired fruit combined with nuts or seeds provided protein and healthy fats to keep you satisfied till

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

**Academic Year
2018-2019**

| Name of the teacher | Title of the book/chapters published/Title of the paper | ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding |
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PROBLEMS FACED BY MARRIED WORKING WOMEN IN RURAL AREAS OF SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract :

Number of married working women is increasing day by day. Though they are taking up jobs outside their homes and supporting their families, attitude towards these married working women is not changing. Especially in rural areas these working women are expected to perform both the duties perfectly. A study was carried out in rural areas of Solapur district to study the problems faced by married working women. A sample of 40 married working women were interviewed with structured cum open ended interview schedule. Results show that married working women in rural areas face several physical health problems, family related problems and psychological problems.

Introduction :

Life of women is shifted from 'working women' to 'super women' to now 'wonder women'. Increased level of education in developing world is opening new avenues for her. More and more women are stepping out and working to support their families (Panchal 2015). As a result today's woman is experiencing great improvement in her life. Even in rural areas also, apart from traditional work areas of agriculture and allied sectors, many women are seeking jobs in nearby private and public schools, government and non-government offices, industries, banks etc. But still attitude towards married working women and their role in family is not changing accordingly. More contrast today she is expected to earn also and continue with all traditional household responsibilities like cooking, cleaning, caring children and elderly etc. (Rani 2013). Because of this, today's married working woman is 'overburdened' of two full time duties. Though she is providing economic support to her family, she struggles a lot at physical, familial and psychological level to prove herself as a professional as well as domestic level. This makes the life of working women extremely stressful (Panchal et al 2016). In light of the above a study is conducted on 'Problems faced by married working women in rural areas of Solapur District.' With following objectives-

Objectives :

1. To study various physical health problems faced by married working women.
2. To study various family related problems faced by married working women.
3. To study various psychological health problems faced by married working women.

Methodology :

A stratified random sample of 40 married working women from rural areas of Maishiras Taluka from Solapur District of Maharashtra were selected for this study. These women were at least graduate and in the age range of 30 to 50 and working in schools (private, semi-government and government) colleges, hospitals and in government offices. Selected sample of married working women were personally interviewed with structured cum open ended interview schedule.

Results and discussion:

Table 1. Physical health problems of married working women N=40

| Sr. no. | Physical health problems | Percentage |
|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Have chronic health problem | 8(20.00) |
| 2 | No regular physical exercise | 10(25.00) |
| 3 | Headache | 29(72.50) |

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PREVALENCE OF HABITS AND MORBIDITY IN THE SELECTED INSTITUTIONALIZED ELDERLY MEN AND WOMEN

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Abstract

Elderly are prone to degenerative diseases. The present investigation was carried out to assess prevalence of habits and morbidity in the selected institutionalized elderly men and women residing in Marathwada region of Maharashtra. Information on morbidity and habits prevalent among selected elderly was collected using personal interview method. Prevalence of habits in the selected institutionalized elderly revealed that majority of elderly had habit of tobacco chewing (26.6%). The habits of pan and supari were high in elderly below 60 years of age while habits of smoking and snuffing were high in elderly above 70 years of age. A significant difference in habits of elderly male and female was noticed except for drinking and snuffing. Educational level did not influence statistically. Majority of elderly (74.2%) was found normal. Prevalence of diseases increased with increase in age. Sex did not exhibit any influence statistically.

Key words: elderly, institutionalized, habits, morbidity

Introduction

Elderly are prone to degenerative diseases like arthritis, diabetes, cancer, malignancies, and blindness due to cataract, hearing loss, dementia and slowing down of intellect. Multifactorial causes such as smoking, high blood pressure, obesity and high cholesterol cause coronary heart disease in elderly (Macrae *et al.* 1993) Cardio-vascular diseases like hypertension and coronary heart diseases are the cause for high morbidity in elderly

Methodology

The present investigation was carried out to assess prevalence of habits and morbidity in the selected institutionalized elderly. Investigation comprised of 500 institutionalized elderly men and women, covering eight districts of Marathwada region of Maharashtra. The data was collected by using personal interview methods. Information on morbidity and habits such as tobacco chewing, smoking, drinking, snuffing etc. prevalent among selected elderly was also collected. Statistical analysis of collected data was carried out after consolidation and computation to interpret the results and conclusions from the present study. The statistical significance between different parameters was determined by applying 'z' test.

Result and Discussion

Table 1 explains prevalence of habits in the selected institutionalized elderly. Results revealed that majority of elderly (26.6%) had habit of tobacco chewing followed by *supari* (19.0%), *pan* (7.6%), smoking (4.4%), snuffing (1.0%) and drinking (0.6%). The habits of *pan* (11.62%) and *supari* (22.09%) were high in elderly below 60 years of age while smoking (7.38%), snuffing (2.01%) and drinking (1.34%) were high in elderly above 70 years of age. Tobacco chewing (32.46%) and smoking (9.52%) were habits more prevalent in elderly men which was statistically significant ($P < 0.01$). On the other hand, majority of females had habit of *pan* (11.15%) and *supari* (22.67%) as compared to their counterparts which was statistically significant. No significant difference in drinking and snuffing habits was observed among elderly men and women. No significant difference in all studied habits except for snuffing was noticed among illiterate and educated elderly.

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Approaches of Rural Development in India

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Abstract

In the Indian context rural development assumes greater significance as near about (68.84%) per cent (according to the 2011 census) of its population still live in rural areas. Most of the people living in rural areas draw their livelihood from agriculture and allied sectors (61.5% of total work force), and poverty mostly persists here (27.1 % in 1999-2000). At the time of independence around 83 per cent of the Indian populations were living in rural areas. Accordingly, from the very beginning, our planned strategy emphasized rural development and will continue to do so in future. Rural development is a multifaceted phenomenon. So there are many approaches of rural development.

Key Words : Approaches, rural development, Indicators.

Introduction:

There are no universally accepted approaches to rural development. It is a choice influenced by time, space and culture. The term rural development connotes overall development of rural areas to improve the quality of life of rural people. In this sense, it is a comprehensive and multidimensional concept, and encompasses the development of agriculture and allied activities, village and cottage industries and crafts, socio-economic infrastructure, community services and facilities and, above all, human resources in rural areas. As a phenomenon, rural development is the end-result of interactions between various physical, technological, economic, social, cultural and institutional factors. As a strategy, it is designed to improve the economic and social well-being of a specific group of people – the rural poor. As a discipline, it is multi-disciplinary in nature, representing an intersection of agriculture, social, behavioural, engineering and management sciences. (Katar Singh 1999).

In the Indian context rural development assumes greater significance as near about (68.84%) per cent (according to the 2011 census) of its population still live in rural areas. Most of the people living in rural areas draw their livelihood from agriculture and allied sectors (61.5% of total work force), and poverty mostly persists here (27.1 % in 1999-2000). At the time of independence around 83 per cent of the Indian populations were living in rural areas. Accordingly, from the very beginning, our planned strategy emphasized rural development and will continue to do so in future. Strategically, the focus of our planning was to improve the economic and social conditions of the underprivileged sections of rural society. Thus, economic growth with social justice became the proclaimed objective of the planning process under rural development. It began with an emphasis on agricultural production and consequently expanded to promote productive employment opportunities for rural masses, especially the poor, by integrating production, infrastructure, human resource and institutional development measures.

Meaning of Rural Development:

Rural development is a multifaceted phenomenon. As a result, there is a host of definitions of which none is universally acceptable. It is, however, argued that regardless of the conflicting views about development, there exists a wide consensus that people are at the center of all development process (Okore, 1992). Thus, there has to be a positive and qualitative change in the economic, socio-political and cultural lives of the people for development to be said to have taken place. The central idea of development as summarized by Sen (1999), is the enhancement of individual's abilities to shape their own lives. Madhu (2000) defines rural development as activities concerned with improvement of spatial and socio-economic environment of rural areas so as to enhance the ability of the individuals to cater to and sustain their well being.

Indicators of Rural Development:

Asian Centre for Development Administration (ACDA, 2004) identified the following indicators of rural development,

- Increase in agricultural productivity,
- Increase in rural employment,
- Equitable distribution of wealth and income,

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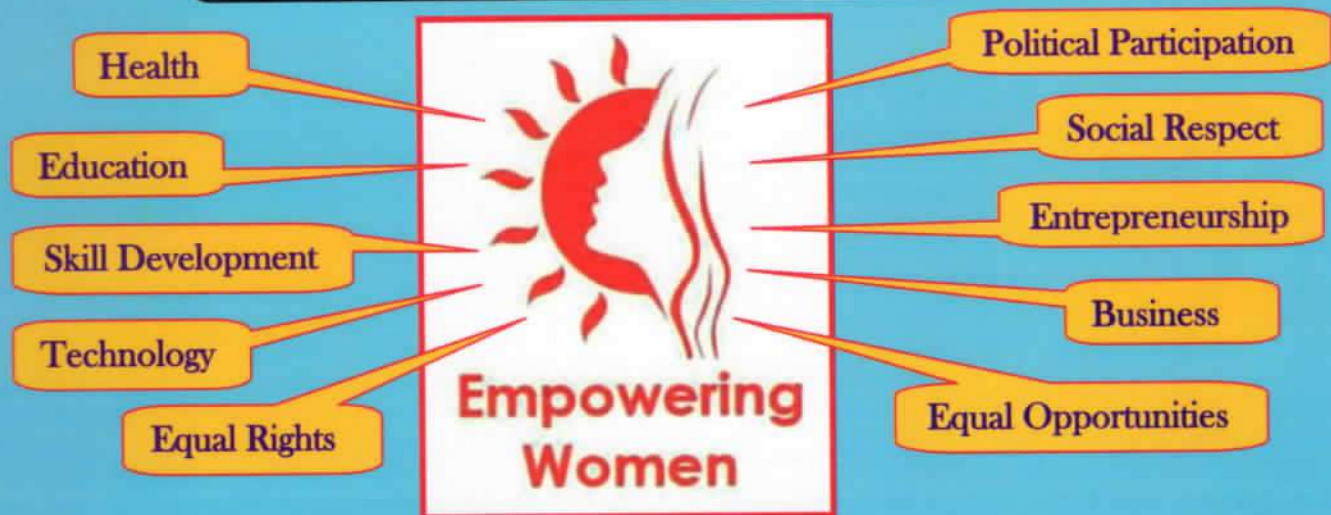
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A Qualitative Analysis of Facilities Provided to Working Women in Rural Areas of Solapur District

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Abstract :

A stratified random sample of 44 working women from government, semi-government and private sector were selected for studying facilities provided to working women in rural areas of Solapur District of Maharashtra State. These working women were personally interviewed with structured cum open ended interview schedule. Results of the study showed that, with regard to the availability of various facilities, Day care center and rest room were not available to any of the working women followed by the availability of toilet / wash room with water for 33 working women and Grievance and redressal cell for only 8 working women. These working women had recognized the importance of day care centers, rest rooms and Grievance and redressal cells in their work areas and were quite unsatisfactory about the quality of toilet / wash rooms.

Key words : working women, infrastructure, quality, rural

Introduction:

Indian rural sectors have changed remarkably in last few decades and it's impact is also seen on life of Indian rural women too. In rural areas women play a major role in home as well as outside as a partner in man's profession. Traditionally rural women were mainly involved in agricultural activities and allied sectors. Increased avenues of education and occupation have made many women to explore new work areas and take upon traditional jobs in nearby offices in public, semi government and private sector. More and more women are therefore crossed the thresholds of houses to support their families (Panchal 2015) and have joined different jobs. These newly emerged offices have many limitations with regard to infrastructural facilities convenient to working women. Toilets or wash rooms, day care centers for their children, rest rooms and Grievance and Redressal cells are very important for offering secured working environment to any working women. In light of the above a qualitative analysis of facilities provided to working women in rural areas of Solapur District is done with the following objectives-

1. To find out the availability of toilets / wash rooms with water, day care centers, rest rooms and Women's grievance and redressal Cells for working women
2. To study the opinions of working women on availability of toilets, day care centers, rest rooms and Women's grievance and redressal Cells for working women

Methodology :

A stratified random sample of 44 working women from government, private and semi-government sector were selected for this study. These women were from the age range of 27 to 40 and were working in schools (government, private and semi-government), banks, lab technicians, nurses and health workers, helpers in shops and workshops, in rural areas of Solapur District of Maharashtra State. Their educational level ranged from 12th to Post graduate and had experience in between 2 to 17 years. These working women were personally interviewed with structured cum open ended questionnaire to collect the data. Quantitative data is presented in tables and qualitative analysis of their opinions is presented in descriptive manner

Results : Results of the study are as follows

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Agro based Food Processing Unit : Entrepreneurial Avenue for Women Empowerment

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Abstract:

Agriculture sector has great potential to contribute in national economy. Women as entrepreneur in agriculture sector will improve agriculture productivity by ensuring access to facilities like microcredit and capacity building activities. Food processing unit is sustainable development for empowering farm women as it is high growing industry which contribute to rural economy and rural employment locally as well as reduce migration to cities. Farm women need to be trained about skill and techniques in food processing along with motivation and awareness for development of entrepreneurial attitude in them. Efforts by KVKs, NGOs, Agricultural universities, and research agencies in agriculture sector, government agriculture departments and entrepreneurship development programmes can play crucial role to promote women economic empowerment through agro based entrepreneurship development.

Keywords: Agriculture sector, Food processing unit, women, Empowerment, Entrepreneurship

Introduction:

Agriculture sector has great potential to contribute in national economy. It contributes 18 percent GDP in Indian economy. Agriculture is backbone of many industries which in turn deals with rural development. According to UN women data 43 percent of agriculture labor is women in developing countries and in India it is around 70 percent (Saaliq, 2018). Half of world's food production responsibility is shouldered by women folk as stated by recent FAO report (2011). Agriculture policy focused on women role as active agent in rural transformation. Allocation of 30 percent budget to various welfare measures for women beneficiaries is initiative of government to bring women in to mainstream. Women as entrepreneur in agriculture sector will improve agriculture productivity by ensuring access to facilities like microcredit and capacity building activities. Women entrepreneurs can contribute to national income, employment and can participate in social transformation.

Initiatives of Government for Women Entrepreneurship development through various schemes includes Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), ASPIRE (A Scheme for Promoting Innovation, Rural Industry and Entrepreneurship), SFURTI (Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries), Credit-Linked Capital Subsidy Schemes, Coir Udyami Yojana, Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme, Agri Udaan, Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency or MUDRA. The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Organisation (MSME-DO), the various State Small Industries Development Corporations (SSIDCs), the nationalised banks and even NGOs are conducting various programmes including Entrepreneurship Development Programmes (EDPs). The Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) has been implementing two special schemes for women namely Mahila Udyam Nidhi and the Mahila Vikas Nidhi.

Role of Agriculture in entrepreneurship development

Entrepreneurs are vital in economic development of country. Entrepreneurial skills nurtured and developed by imparting knowledge, transferring skills, access to facilities, and supportive environment encourage people to develop entrepreneurial attitude, skills and building environment to become entrepreneurs.

Agro based entrepreneurship is a key aspect in Indian economic growth and development which contribute to productivity gain by small farmers, reduce food costs, improve the diets of people, provide

SOCIAL NETWORKING TOOLS FOR LIBRARY

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this paper is to examine the use of the major social networking tools in academic libraries. As college students are heavy users of social networking, such efforts provide academic libraries with outreach possibilities to students who do not use the physical library. The paper also seeks to examine the concerns about their use both from students and within the academic library. The changing technology, explosion of information and the transition of academic libraries from print to electronic have influenced the user behaviour. Most of the libraries, especially academic libraries are continued to be hybrid (print and electronic) libraries

INTRODUCTION

Now a day's Information Communication Technology is approach to transmitting the idea or thought or information between one to another and understanding through the interaction, in other words it is the act of sharing or exchanging information, ideas or feelings. There are various technique to communication that establish through the network, web technologies are creating more friendly, social and fun environments for retrieving and sharing information and one of such Social networking websites are a good example of communication network and it is a social structure that lets the user interact and work collaboratively with other users. Although people have been using the internet to connect with others since the early 1980s, it is only in the last decade that social networking services have proliferated and their use has become a widespread practice – particularly amongst young people and changing the ways in which people use and engage with the internet and with each other. Young people particularly are quick to use the new technology in ways which increasingly blur the boundaries between their online and offline activities. The uniqueness of this social networking is to share information among users ranging from highly personal to academic interests of the participants and it has become one of the largest platform in the world for sharing real time information and its possible uses for LIS

Professionals and to assess how much real transformation this technology can deliver, while deflating reaffirmation and singling out the real assessment of these innovations.

SOCIAL NETWORKING

Social Networking (SN) began from late 20th Century and is growing up rapidly. It works as a medium of communication with one to another for sharing their experiences and information regarding their interest, and also helps to build up longtime relationship between individuals and groups. In the field of LIS services, it may help to promote the services of LIC (Library and Information Centers). This study provides the efficient account of SN tools and how it affects communication with others. The findings disclose that some SN tools are gaining popularity among LIS professionals as they use at least one of Social Networking Sites (SNS). The most active professionals are from younger generation between the age group of 26-35 years. The professionals opine that SNS is very effective to deliver the services of LIC.

Common Characteristics Of Social Media Tools As Unanimously Understood By Most

- **Scholars Interactive:** Social media facilitates interaction and engagement between/among users. This improves communication and relationships. Social networks are no longer used for charting and forums only. For example facebook offers applications that allow participants to play games or challenge a friend to a chess tournament. SMTs now offer more remarkable platforms that allow for discussing and sharing of valuable issues like academics and business strategies. Social networks have become more than just entertainment but ways of connecting and sharing services while enjoying fun with friends .
- **User-Centered:** Online social networks are developed and directed by the users. Without the users, the network would be an empty space filled with empty forums, applications, and chat rooms. Through conversations and content, users keep populating these sites. This makes social networks exciting and dynamic to users.



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ROLE OF ICT FOR SOFT SKILL DEVELOPMENT**Dr. Rahul N. Surve**

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Abstract

Technology is ever-changing. This ever –changing environment requires the ICT to possess a wide range of technical and non- technical skills. Soft Skills is a very popular term nowadays, used to indicate personal transversal competences such as social aptitudes, language and communication capability, friendliness and ability of working in team and other personality traits that characterize relationships between people. Soft Skills are strategic to be successful in personal and professional life then is essential for a candidate when he tries to obtain any kind of job. Enterprises generally hire new employees, in particular recent graduates, taking more in consideration their Soft Skills than their Hard Skills. This happens also for technical professions, such as engineers or any graduate, because the company, in order to be competitive, needs to create good and effective teams and a collaborative working atmosphere.

The companies nowadays expect their employees to combine business skills, analytical thinking and the ability to exhibit expertise in an array of technology areas. The managers and professionals must be technically competent. The technical skills vary depending upon the need of the industry and the changing external environment. It is possible to be successful by being solely competent in only technical skills but one also needs to master the soft skills also to climb up the organizational ladder. The need of the situation is that the students, who are the future product to enter the job market, need to be competent both in hard skills as well as soft skills. This is a conceptual paper emphasizing on the need of soft skills for the students entering the ICT world.

Key words – Information Technology, Soft Skills, organization.

Introduction

Soft skills are one of the most essential components for employability as well as employment. Employment is defined as the situation of being gainfully employed in any productive activity where as employability skills are defined as those basic skills necessary for getting, keeping and doing well on a job. In both, the Soft skills have major role to play. The medium for presenting these skills can be attitude, behaviour or communication; Soft skills are in the personality. Soft skills are qualitative concept influencing the quantitative aspects of the business like productivity and growth at individual as well as organization level. This paper emphasizes more on the ICT because it has been observed that during their course of studies, more emphasis is given on developing the hard skills in them. Their curriculum is specifically designed to make them technically very sound but they lack in soft skills. This lack of soft skills learning reflects when they face interviews, presentations and public speaking occasions. The rapid urbanization is leading to an unsteady increase in youth population in metropolitan and urban areas, particularly in developing countries like the Papua New Guinea. The impacts of job and *training* availability, and the physical, social and cultural quality of urban environment on young people are huge, and influence their health, life-styles, and well-being. Besides this, globalization and technological developments are affecting youth in urban areas in all parts of the world, both positively and negatively.

They seem to be technically competent but in their jobs, they are expected to work with the company's external partners, external customers and internal customers (i.e. employees in other divisions or in other departments). Rather than performing a specific function, they are more likely to work on a series of projects either in a team environment or individually, in which they will use a variety of skills. For these reasons, today's businesses are



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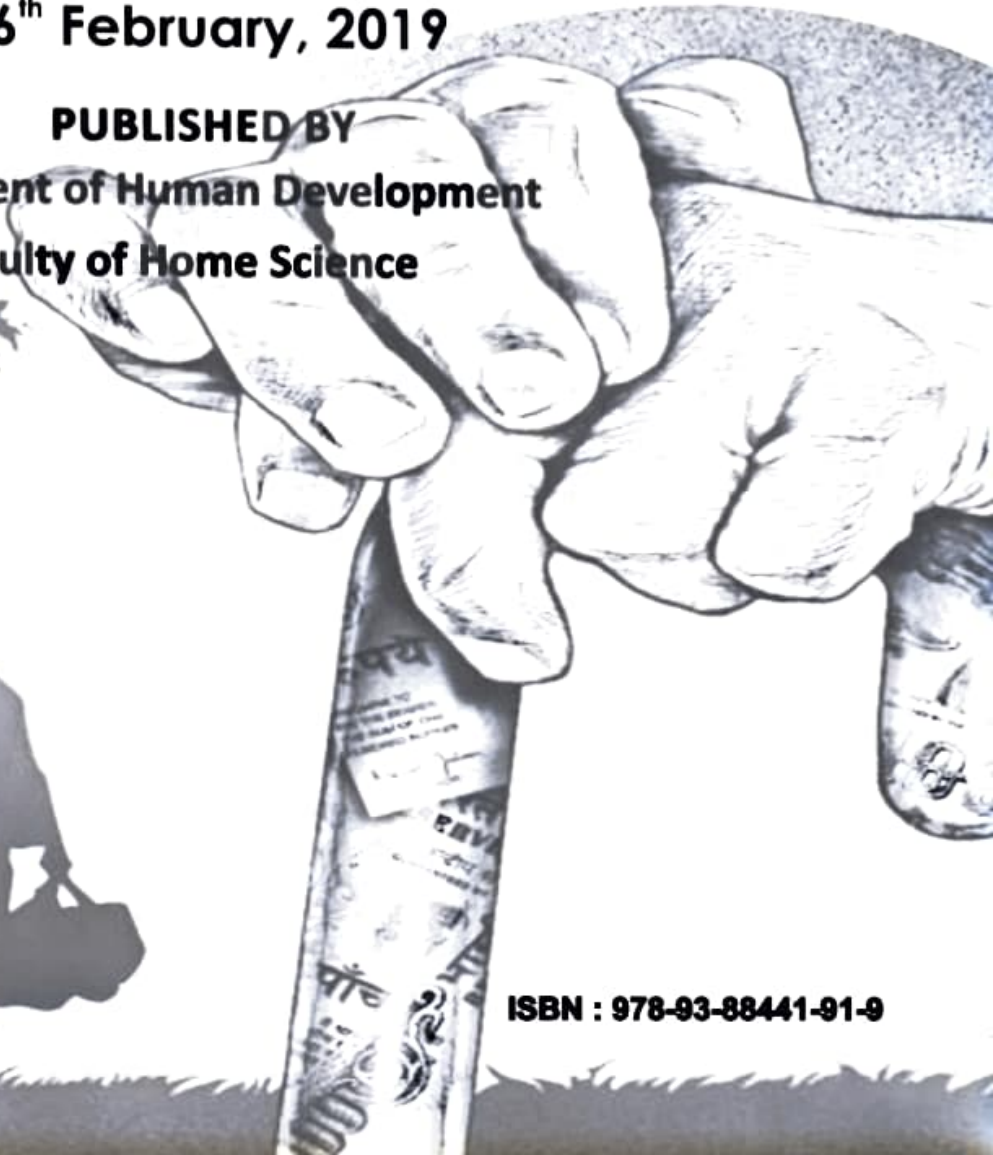
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EXPECTATIONS OF DUAL EARNER FAMILIES FROM ELDERLY

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Abstract :

21st century Indian families are going through rapid changes. Though 'global aging explosion' is expected by 2030; young dual earner families are getting new vision to see their elders in the families and hence their expectations from them, are also changing. Though at one end we have problems of increasing 'Old Age Homes', at other end young adults are exploring elders as 'supporters' in balancing work related responsibilities and parenting responsibilities. Forty dual earner young adults, who have children below 18 years and residing with one or both grandparents, are interviewed to find out the expectations of young working adults from their elders. Results revealed that, dual earner families are expecting helping hands from their parents in several areas such as household chores, child care, study monitoring, culture inculcation, recreational and schooling activities.

Key words: Dual earner families, grandparents, elderly, India

Introduction:

21st century Indian families are going through rapid changes. Both the partners 'working' have becoming a common phenomenon in urban areas and difference between urban and rural is reducing tremendously. We have noticed little decline from 70.34 percent nuclear families in 2001 to 70.11 percent nuclear families in 2011'; joint families' percentage is still less. Dual earner families and other modern forms of families are coming up and also understanding the value of elder members and recognizing their importance and need of their presence for several reasons especially during their parenting phase. While 'global aging explosion' is expected by 2030; young dual earner families are getting new vision to see their elders in the families. Though at one end we have problems of increasing Old age homes, at other end young adults are exploring elders as 'supporter's in balancing work related responsibilities and parenting responsibilities. In light of the above a study is conducted to find out the

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

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Water Literacy in Preschool Education: A Resource Unit

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Abstract :

Water is said to be 'life' on earth; but this very essential commodity is used very lavishly. Preschool education can help in building strong personalities of our children. Water literacy should be started from very early years of the life. Integrated interdisciplinary approach in preparing children for resolving water problems should be implemented in preschools. Teachers should take initiatives in implementing water literacy. A resource unit for implementing water literacy can be developed and used creatively in preschool classrooms.

Key words : water literacy, preschool education, integrated approach, curriculum.

Introduction : Water is said to be ' life' on earth; but this very essential commodity is used very lavishly and hence has become a rare and valuable commodity from few decades. Our future is threatened due to its fast depleting resources on earth and now time has arrived that we need to rethink seriously to set up deep rooted plan , clear action oriented objectives and honest efforts from every one and at every level for conserving this resource. Education is the most powerful weapon to bring any kind of change in human behavior. As our very existence is dependent on water we are supposed to alter our educational philosophy and curriculum content for sustainable future for human beings on earth. Preschool education has been recognized as a very strong base for improving the quality of life as well as increasing the contribution of child in society as an adult in his future life.

Need of water literacy for Preschool Children :

Time has arrived when we are on the doorstep of falling prey to our own environmental exploitation consequences. The only ray of hope is our children. We as adults need to change educational input and upbringing practices to save our own race on this planet. Children are the precious assets of any nation and if we really want to bring change in human being's life philosophy, in our values and attitudes towards resources we are supposed to start with them at their very young age . Research on child development has proven that young age is the most impressionable age and values taught in this age become part and parcel of future life of a person. Education from early years has a fundamental role in developing problem recognizing and solving skills and bringing positive change in their behaviors for conserving natural resources (Sheehy et al., 2000).

When children deal with environmental problems from their early years , they demonstrate a higher level of knowledge about specific facts regarding the environment and shape environmentally responsible behavior (Palmer and Suggate 1996). These 'Young Scientists' are intensely curious, keen observers, sharp listeners, sensitive feelers and interested in knowing , understanding , manipulating , interacting and exploring and takes initiative in problem solving as well. Research conducted by Samaltani and Christidou (2013) proves that preschool children are capable of tackling with the value of water for life , the issues of its



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Qualitative and Quantitative Overview of Indian Water Resources for Sustainable Human Health

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Abstract:

Water security and good health care facilities are the integral parts for sustainable human living. The increased water demand by expanding population, growing industrial sector, developing agriculture sector along with the enormously changing climate aggravate water crises in India. India continues to lag in supplying proper drinking water sanitation and hygiene facilities. The lack of adequate sanitation and safe water has significant negative impacts on health. Because of unsafe water, inadequate access to safe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene kills thousands of children every year. Water security and improved sanitation and hygiene facilities are key aspects in preventing water born diseases and lower related consequences of morbidity and mortality which in term facilitates sustainable human health.

Key words: Water security, Sustainable, Water resources, Human Health

Introduction

Water security forms vital part of human security which implies affordable access to clean water for human usages in terms of quality and quantity and even distribution. Safe water is considered as precious and non substitutable natural resource for human life. Water security and good health care facilities are the integral parts for sustainable human living. The increased water demand by expanding population, growing industrial sector, developing agriculture sector along with the enormously changing climate aggravate water crises in India. According to The United Nations Human Development Report 2006 supply of water per person was decreasing, while demand for water per person was increasing. As per UNICEF (2013) managing demand of all market segments is extremely challenging. Adequate and safe water supply to all is becoming challenge for sustainable development and well being of human societies. Issue of water security as emerges from developing countries like India need to be address on priority basis.

Water scenario in India

India contributes 16 % of global population while accounts for only 4 % of worlds water resources (Gol, 1999). Currently, water availability per capita is around 1,170 m³ per person per year (NIH, 2010), India is just above water stressed criteria of 1000 m³ per person (WRI 2007). As estimated by Government of India (2009) water consumption is likely to increase to 1093 billion m³ in 2025. India is bound to face severe water scarcity in near future.

Water pollution in India is of great concern in terms of human health. Domestic sewage is main causative factor for issue of domestic water pollution. Water insecurity and poor water quality leads to cause of mortality and morbidity in poor children. WASH related disease diarrhea was one of leading cause for death of 600000 Indian children under 5 in 2010. As per the study by Harvard University on indicators of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) index India continues to be far behind in supplying proper drinking water sanitation and hygiene



Journals and Databases for Archeology and Tourism

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Abstract:

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It is clear that our capacity to use ever-growing processing power to visualise archaeology has developed dramatically over the last 20 years. Tools such as geophysics and GIS have led directly to wonderful new discoveries even on very well-studied sites, and will likely continue to do so.

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Role of NGOS and Society in the Management of Water Resources

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Abstract:

A study of the water resources and its management for the sustainable development. Keeping in mind the rapid growth in population, industries, agriculture and change in the lifestyle of the society, certain strategies are proposed in present paper for future sustainable development. The strategies include education of society in water conservation, soil conservation, ground water recharging, and water preservation reservoirs, implementation of stringent laws by the government for maintaining the existing water resources afresh to provide adequate quantity of good quality water to the society. NGO are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of likeminded people, committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy and they are closer and accessible to the target groups.

Keyword- government, sustainable, development, society, NGOs

Introduction:

Water is essential to human life. In fact, since 60% of the human body is water, it can be said that water is life itself. Without water, no field of human activity can be complete. Today, the world is debating if the flow of information is more important than the flow of energy. That is a good question. But the flow of water is still more important. It is fundamental to the economy and to ecology – and to human equity. NGO are non-profit making agencies that are constituted with a vision by a group of likeminded people, committed for the uplift of the poor, marginalized, unprivileged, underprivileged, impoverished, downtrodden and the needy and they are closer and accessible to the target groups. Flexible in administration, quicker in decision making, timely in action and facilitating the people towards self-reliance ensuring their fullest participation in the whole process of development. There are many government organizations, NGO"s, Institutes are working on this issue of Watershed development. India is one of the agro based country and also it contributes major part of economy, many agro based industries are in India so there is a huge need of water in every sector in the country but in last decade crucial water problems are arises which was affected significantly on overall economy of India. Though there is very good rainfall intensity in India this happens. Need of water conservation is now becomes very prior for the sustainable development. Selected study area is in very good annual rainfall areas though also there is very critical water issues which are not noticed by the authorities, government schemes are also fails to improve these problems.

About water resources and its Management:

A) Water availability, variability and increasing withdrawals:

All the rivers of India can be grouped into four classes: (i) Himalayan rivers, (ii) Deccan rivers, (iii) coastal rivers and (iv) rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers

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EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 ON CURRENT EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA

Dr. Anil M. Tirkar
Dr. Wasudeo D. Golait



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“EFFECTS OF COVID-19 ON CONSUMER BEHAVIOR”

PROF. RISHI GAJBHIYE

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Abstract

The COVID-19 outbreak is a spiky reminder that pandemics, like other rarely occurring catastrophes, have happened in the past and will continue to happen in the future. Even if we cannot prevent dangerous viruses from emerging, we should prepare to dampen their effects on society. The existing outbreak has had severe economic consequences across the globe, and it does not look like any country will be unaffected. This not only has consequences for the economy; all of society is affected, which has led to dramatic changes in how businesses act and consumers behave. This Sudden pandemic of COVID-19 challenges many aspects of human society. The COVID-19 pandemic has already stressed and interrupted supply chains. Energy consumption in the transportation sector is reduced due to lockdowns, so is air pollution. With the increased demand and use of personal protective equipment (PPE) for healthcare workers, healthcare waste is expected to surge as well. There are also concerns that inadequate handling of healthcare waste might further spread the virus. In the long run, supply chains of some products are expected to be back to normal quickly, while others may take much longer. To better prepare for future pandemics, more research is needed on how to reconfigure global supply chains to be more resilient. New systems and technologies may need to be in place for properly handling surges in healthcare waste.

Key Words: *COVID-19, COVID-19 anxiety, COVID-19 effects, consumer*




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CONCEPT OF CLOUD COMPUTING AND LIBRARY SERVICES

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing is a computing paradigm, where a large pool of systems are connected in private or public networks, to provide dynamically scalable infrastructure for application, data and file storage. With the advent of this technology, the cost of computation, application hosting, content storage and delivery is reduced significantly. Cloud computing is a practical approach to experience direct cost benefits and it has the potential to transform a data center from a capital-intensive set up to a variable priced environment. The idea of cloud computing is based on a very fundamental principal of „reusability of IT capabilities’. The difference that cloud computing brings compared to traditional concepts of “grid computing”, “distributed computing”, “utility computing”, or “autonomic computing” is to broaden horizons across organizational boundaries.

INTRODUCTION

The origin of the term cloud computing is ambiguous, but it appears to originate from the practice of using drawings of stylized clouds to denote networks in diagrams of computing and communications systems. The word cloud is used as a metaphor for the Internet, based on the standardized use of a cloud-like shape to denote a network on telephony schematics and later to depict the Internet in computer network

diagrams as an abstraction of the underlying infrastructure it represents. The cloud symbol was used to represent the Internet as early as 1994. Cloud computing is the use of computing resources (hardware and software) that are delivered as a service over a network (typically the Internet). The name comes from the use of a cloud-shaped symbol as an abstraction for the complex infrastructure it contains in system diagrams. Cloud computing entrusts remote services with a user’s data, software and computation. Cloud computing is a web based computing where shared resources, applications and information are provided to the set of computers and other devices on demand using web technology. Therefore, the process of cloud computing is being done through set of web enabled applications loaded on the server with proper access rights.

WHAT IS CLOUD COMPUTING?

Cloud computing is a new technology model for IT services which many organizations and individuals are adopting. Cloud computing can transform the way systems are built and services delivered, providing libraries with an opportunity to extend their impact. Cloud Computing is internet based computing where virtual shared servers provide software, infrastructure, platform devices and other resources and hosting to customers on a pay-as-you-use basis. All information that a digitized system has to offer is provided as a service in the cloud computing model. Users can access these services available on the “Internet Cloud” without having any previous know-how on managing the resources involved.

TYPES OF CLOUD COMPUTING

COMMUNITY CLOUD

The cloud infrastructure is provisioned for exclusive use by a specific community of consumers from organizations that have shared concerns (e.g., mission, security requirements, policy, and compliance considerations). It may be owned, managed, and operated by one or

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Health Status of Women in India

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Abstract

Malnutrition is largely the byproduct of poverty, ignorance, insufficient education, lack of knowledge regarding the nutritive value of foods, poor sanitation and large family size. The nutritional status of an individual or a community can be assessed by surveying the kind and amount of food being consumed, signs of ill-health or deficiency symptoms if present, height, weight and other measurements as well as level of nutrients in the blood and excreted in the urine. Malnutrition occurs when a person gets too much or too little of certain nutrients. A person with under nutrition may lack vitamins, minerals and other essential substances that their body needs to function. World Health Organization statistics indicate a worldwide anemia prevalence of about 30 percent with higher rates in developing countries.

Key Words: lack of nutrition education, depression, underweight, anemia

Introduction:

Malnutrition due to deficiencies of calories, protein, vitamins and minerals and other poor health and social status, affects millions of women and adolescent girl around the world. Malnutrition, a serious health concern, threatens the survival of Indian mother. Adequate nutrition is thus an essential cornerstone to maintain the healthy health of any individual, especially for women. Baby born to malnourished women faces multiple complications, including cognitive impairment, short stature, lower resistance to infections and a higher risk of disease and death throughout their lives. Women are more prone to nutritional deficiencies than men due to the fact of women's reproductive biology, low social status, poverty and lack of education. Government of India has been making several efforts in developing health and population policies. There are several

problems in the implementation of population policies. There are several problems in the implementation of appropriate intervention due to poverty, gender discrimination, and illiteracy. The literary level of women can affect reproductive behavior, use of contraceptives, proper hygienic practices, access to employment and overall status of women's health and is responsible for the prevailing wide variation in the socio-economic status. Inadequate and improper utilization of health facilities and wide spread anemia among all the reproduction age women, leading to high maternal mortality. Poor health has repercussions not only for women but also their families. Women with poor health and nutrition are more likely to give birth to low weight infants. They are also less likely to be able to provide food and adequate care for their children. A women's health affects the household economic well being and as a women with poor health will

Dr. J. B. Manohar

Ecofriendly Dyeing of Silk using *Ficus elastica* Roxb. Extract

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Abstract- Natural dyes are a class of colourants extracted from vegetative matter and animal residues. The natural dyes derived from plants material represent a more sustainable source of colourants. A vast array of natural colourants obtained from natural sources such as plants, insects and microbes have been scrutinized in recent past for their use in different kinds of applications. Plants are the major source of natural colorants and almost all their parts such as stem, leaves, fruit, seeds and peels are used for extracting natural colour. Therefore present investigation is an attempt to introduce new shades to the colour palette of natural dyes by exploring parts of locally and abundantly available plants. Present investigation was focused on dyeing of silk fabric with *Ficus elastica* Roxb extract. Metal mordants ferrous and tin were used. Pomegranate rind and harda were used as natural mordants. Good to excellent fastness properties were obtained with antimicrobial properties.

Index Terms- Silk, *Ficus elastica*, Pomegranate rind, Harda

I. INTRODUCTION

With the present awareness on environment, a lot of interest is being generated in recent years to use eco-friendly dyes on fibers. Natural dyes are sought and used for their much intrinsic value.



It is considered that natural dyes yield luster, soft light colours which are soothing to human eyes and have aromatic smell (Sharma 2005). Local plants are one source of natural colourant which is grouped

under plant sources. They are easily available in the country and can be considered as zero cost dyes as they are planted for other purposes. Plants are the major sources of natural colourants and almost all their parts such as stem, leaves, fruits, seeds and pills are used for extracting natural colour and they have antimicrobial, antifungal, insect repellent, deodorant, disinfectant and other medicinal values. (Jihad 2014). *Ficus* contains a huge tropical, deciduous and evergreen tree with more than 800 species. All *ficus* species contains latex like material within their vasculatures affording protection and self healing from physical assaults (Lansky 2008). *Ficus elastica* is a large, evergreen tree belonging to Moraceae family. It has dense crown of dark green foliage, epiphytic in early stages upto 30 m tall, aerial roots numerous and leaves elliptic. The plant contains a flavonoid, which exhibits anti-inflammatory activity. (Pullaiah 2006). *Ficus elastica* Roxb. is also known as rubber tree, its leaves possesses antimicrobial activity (Kiem 2012). The plant contains a flavonoid, which exhibits anti-inflammatory activity (Gupta 2009).

II. MATERIALS

• Textile substrate:

Silk offers a wide colouration possibility covering almost the entire spectrum of colours and hues due to its ready acceptability for a large range of dyestuffs. Hence 100% mulberry silk fabric is used for the present study.

- Ritha powder was used 20% owf for degumming of silk.
- **Mordants:**

Alum was selected as a sole mordant for the present investigation. According to literature search, it was found that Tin and Ferrous can give good results in terms of colour shade. Therefore pomegranate rind and harda were used as natural mordants. Tin and ferrous were selected as metal mordants for the present study.

- Leaves of *Ficus elastica* Roxb. were collected from local area.

Methods:

- ❖ Mordanting was done with Alum as a sole mordant in binary combination with tin and ferrous as metal mordants with different proportions and alum in combination with pomegranate rind and harda as natural mordants with three different proportions. Pomegranate rind and harda was also used as a single mordant.

3.2.2 Number of books and chapters in edited volumes/books published and papers published in national/ international conference proceedings per teacher during last five years

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2020-2021**

| Name of the teacher | Title of the book/chapters published/Title of the paper | ISBN/ISSN number of the proceeding |
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Impact of COVID- 19 on Agriculture in India

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Abstract:

Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. COVID-19 has struck deep into the global economic system and India isn't any exception. In the close to future, there will be limitations like weak financial quarters, activity losses, profits cuts, and lower income margins. However, this section too shall pass. Today, everybody is talking about the impact of COVID-19, however simplest from a countrywide attitude or urban centric angle. Unfortunately, not an awful lot has been spoken approximately the impact of COVID-19 on the rural quarter, which constitutes a big part of the economic system and standard consumption across product categories within the country. But agriculture being the backbone of the country and the economy has been impacted in a negative way with enormous disruption in the provide series and cropping decisions for imminent agricultural seasons. All these have a negative implication on the farming group of people that is and will be undergoing serious inimical and mind losses.

Key words: Country Lockdown, Policy Implications, Food, agriculture, Impact on market etc.

Introduction:

Indian agriculture has done pretty well during the recent period. The annual growth has been 3.5 to 5 percent during the last five years and the growth broad-based both in terms of the production and regions. The advanced estimates of agricultural production for 2019-20 are optimistic and the growth is likely to be more than 3.5 percent. Foodgrain production is likely to be 292 million tonnes (2.4 percent higher than 2018-19), as per the second advance estimates. Also, the horticulture production in 2019-20 is expected to be 0.84% higher than 2018-19. But it is to be noted that any deviation in normal operation may give some set-back to these estimates, particularly the impact of late rains and hailstorm on rabi crops. Further, as per the FCI as in March 2020, the stocks of wheat and rice in the central pool stand at 58.49 million tonnes, which is more than double the operational buffer-cum-strategic stock of 21.04 million tonnes. All these points to more than adequacy of the food supply in the country.

The lockdown in the wake of COVID-19 has disrupted economic activities and the supply chains significantly. The millions of people are infected with COVID-19 globally and the death toll is rising fast. It is expected the lockdown shall flat the infection curve soon and essential economic activities and services shall be in place. In India, the rate of infection, fortunately, is not that rapid due to timely interventions by the government, but the impact of COVID-19 coincides with the economic slowdown. It is expected that the lockdown shall further reduce the economic growth about 10 percent or more. This is likely to have an impact on

Subject Information Gateways in Library Science

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ABSTRACT

A subject gateway, in the context of network-based resource access, can be defined as some facility that allows easier access to network-based resources in a defined subject area. The simplest types of subject gateways are sets of Web pages containing lists of links to resources.

Some gateways index their lists of links and provide a simple search facility. More advanced gateways offer a much enhanced service via a system consisting of a resource database and various indexes, which can be searched and/or browsed through a Web-based interface. Each entry in the database contains information about a network-based resource, such as a Web page, Web site, mailing list or document. Entries are usually created by a cataloguer manually identifying a suitable resource, describing the resource using a template, and submitting the template to the database for indexing.

KEYWORDS: Subject, Information, Gateways, Library Science.

INTRODUCTION

The Internet as a whole is not well organised and information retrieval can often be a difficult and frustrating process: “the sheer enormity of information available and the corresponding lack of organisation of this information can prove an effective barrier to potential users”. If access to networked information is to be an effective strategy in exploiting information technology as well as off-setting resource shortages in higher education, improvements in the way in which information is accessed on the Internet are required.

Open Source Library Software's

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ABSTRACT

Open source software is not something to be afraid of! It's software that you can modify, fix, add to, and distribute to others. Benefits are numerous, including having the ability to create good software that works for you and your library, all while paying a fraction of the cost that you might spend on proprietary software. The website introduces librarians to using open source software and provides tips for implementing and evaluating your transition, ideas for funding, and suggestions for open source software to use in your library.

INTRODUCTION

Different experts have different ideas about what exactly qualifies as "open-source" software. In general, the term refers to any program with a licensing agreement that allows you to view and modify the source code, which is a series of high-level, human-readable instructions that defines a particular program and tells the computer what to do. Under an open-source license, if you choose to distribute your modifications of someone else's software, you have to do so under the same terms. Simply put, other developers can view and modify your source code, just as you could view the original code. An open-source license doesn't require that the software be available free of charge, though that's usually the case.

For most people, the Linux operating system is the archetypal open-source application and it's the platform for which most open-source software was designed. There are hundreds of Linux variants (called distros) that differ from one another in look, feel and bundled applications, but all share the same underlying structure (embodied in the Linux kernel). For more information on Linux and Linux distros, see [Further Resources](#).

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Rural Development: Issues and Challenges in India

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Abstract

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. According to 2011 Census 68.84% of population lives in villages. The backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation. Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. The vital sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure development, and community and social services, and in rural development as a whole, our performance is not appreciable. Economic development in any country to a greater extent depends on rural development and it assists the economy to grow and sustain. In the rural areas agriculture is the main source of livelihood to the people.

Keywords : Issues and Challenges, Rural, strategy and Perspective

Introduction:

Rural development is the process of improving the quality of life and economic well-being of people living in rural areas. According to 2011 Census 68.84% of population lives in villages. The backwardness of the rural sector would be a major impediment to the overall progress of the economy. India is predominately an agricultural country and farming is their main occupation. Rural development generally refers to the process of improving the quality of life and economic welfare of people living in relatively isolated and sparsely populated areas. The vital sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure development, and community and social services, and in rural development as a whole, our performance is not appreciable. Economic development in any country to a greater extent depends on rural development and it assists the economy to grow and sustain. In the rural areas agriculture is the main source of livelihood to the people. Today, inclusive rural development is more specific concept than the concept of rural development of earlier, in border terms; inclusive rural development is about improving quality of rural life. More specifically, inclusive rural development covers three different dimensions such as Economic, Social and Political. Economic dimension encompasses providing both capacity and opportunities for the poor and low-income households in particular, benefit from the economic growth. Social dimension supports social development of poor and low-income households, promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and provides social safety nets for vulnerable groups. Political dimension improves the opportunities for the poor and low income people in rural areas to effectively and equally participate the political processes at the village level. This is being achieved through development research, effective use of local resources, extension of appropriate technologies and up gradation of skills and capabilities with community participation.

Rural development is the backbone for any country's economic development and it helps the economy to grow and sustain. Rural development is the axis of the economy involving the labour ethics impacting the potential of business in big way. The industrial development itself cannot take place without agriculture. Specifically, agriculture contributes to economic development by product contribution and market contribution. Agricultural sector is the long-term strategy for the economic development. The agriculture is volatile and fluctuating industry because it depends on the monsoon and the weather conditions. Obviously, there is a direct relationship between agriculture production, income and the demand for industrial goods. Similarly, performance in agriculture also influences total demand via government savings and public investments. Agriculture is the main contributor to national income and it is the primary source of savings and capital formation which influences the economic growth of any economy.

Objective Of The Study:

1. To know the importance of Agriculture in Rural Development.
2. To analyze the Issues and challenges of rural economy in India.

Research Methodology:

The study is theoretical in nature and the required material for the study is collected through secondary sources like books, journals, reports.

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Roles of Extension in Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK)

Dr. Rahul N. Surve

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ABSTRACT

The Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) plays an important role in transferring new agricultural technologies and enhancing the productivity of crops through trainings and FLDs. The consistent effort of KVK Subject Matter Specialists have helped to develop farmers' faith on the Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) for technology demonstration and transfer at the door step with use of various field extension and information and communication technologies (ICTs) tools. Regarding technology transfer, it is essential to adopt and upgrade the technologies according to changing needs of farming community. This article is about how KVK is upgrading its role to cater the changing needs of farming community.

Key words: KVK, role of extension, transfer of technology etc.

Introduction:

The concept of Krishi Vigyan Kendra was framed by Professor Swaminathan, Father of Agriculture Research of India. Professor M S Swaminathan convinced Government of India that there is absolute necessity to develop Krishi Vigyan Kendra in each district of India with an objective to cater following Mandate and Activities for the farming community of the District. The world economy is largely dominated by agriculture, which has played a vital role in the economic development of many agriculture-based countries. However, the Agriculture sector has experienced a phase of crises that need to be dispensed with in order to attain sustainable economic development (Mariappan et al. 2019). Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) introduced Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) as a grass-root training center for providing vocational training to needy persons. KVKs has been appeared as the one stop shop for transfer of various agri and allied technologies through various activities like Technology adaptation OFT (On-farm testing), FLD (Frontline demonstration), capacity building of stakeholders, regular updating knowledge & skills of extension personnel and farmers. KVKs are grass-roots level organizations meant for application of technology through assessment, refinement, and demonstration of proven technologies under different 'micro-farming' situations in a district (Das, 2007). KVK witnessed its mandate in the form of Technology Assessment followed by Demonstration for its Application at field level and Capacity Development of various stakeholders.

Objective of the study:

1. To study the structure & purpose of KVK.
2. To understand the role of Extension in KVK.

Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of study collected from various reputed research journals, books, magazines, internet on KVK.

Mandate of KVK:

- The mandate of the KVK includes technology assessment, refinement and demonstration of technology product.

Activities of KVK:

- On-farm testing to identify the location specificity of agricultural technologies under various farming systems.
- Organize Frontline Demonstrations to establish production potential of technologies on the farmers' fields.
- Training of farmers to update their knowledge and skills in modern agricultural technologies.
- Training of extension personnel to orient them in the frontier areas of technology development.
- To work as resource and knowledge centre of agricultural technology for supporting initiatives of public, private and voluntary sector for improving the agricultural economy of the district.

New Initiatives in transfer of technology (ToT):

Sustainable agricultural future technologies will require systemic approaches to design, local solutions which will be capable of contributing to larger-scale solutions that will be enriched with knowledge of the local context, needs and culture while also involving a range of actors and local user communities (Pigford et al., 2018.) Technological empowerment of farmers needs to be assessed in the form of regular training and handholding support for entrepreneurship development. The priority areas need to be focused on Floriculture (Chrysanthemum, tuberose, and marigold production), development of protected cultivation technologies (Polyhouse, Shadenet etc.), Input and resource-saving (Balance use of fertilizer, Drip irrigation) and resource sharing, demonstrating and promoting crop and livestock models for one acre of land. Climate-smart agricultural technologies need to be promoted to overcome the vulnerability due to climate change. Farmers' knowledge should be enriched with scientific knowledge (Use of leaf color chart, INM, IPM) and Mobile Applications. Different up scaling strategies need to be developed for successful innovations and technologies. For better functioning at grass root level there is need to develop linkages with other departments on the convergence model (public-private partnership Mode).

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History Of Audio & Video Books, Website And Their Database

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Abstract

A book may be first created for use only in a digital form, having no previous version existing on paper. This may be typified by a much greater use of the design features available. If, from its inception, a book has been planned and designed for reading electronically the author and publisher are both able to take advantage of the medium to add value to plain text, and it may seem, at least initially, less like a conventional book. However, if it has the essential qualities of a book – a substantive amount of related content, or content with inherent continuity, that is not published serially – is ‘book-like’ and is accessible to be read on computers or on e-book readers, the origin does not affect its classification

Keywords: Audio, Video, E- Books, Website, Database

Introduction

The web today is a growing universe of interlinked web pages and web apps, teeming with videos, photos, and interactive content. What the average user doesn't see is the interplay of web technologies and browsers that makes all this possible.

Today's web is a result of the ongoing efforts of an open web community that helps define these web technologies, like HTML5, CSS3 and WebGL and ensure that they're supported in all web browsers.

The color bands in this visualization represent the interaction between web technologies and browsers, which brings to life the many powerful web apps that we use daily.

Audio

From the audiocassettes of the 1970s to digitally recorded music on an invisible Cloud, audio has come a long way as a teaching and learning aid and is an extremely valuable method for capturing and presenting information. Audio provides a quick, cost-effective alternative to text for connecting with your students and providing up-to-date content, interviews, discussions or lecture materials. Middleton (2013) highlights that audio has a demonstrated capacity to facilitate authentic engagement, allowing students to connect in various ways to the outside world as both listeners and publishers. Audio can easily be created with many desktop tools and small digital recording devices such as smartphones. Table 1 shows some ways in which you can use audio to support learning.

Benefits

- * Highlight the humor in books
- * Introduce new genres that students might not otherwise consider
- * Introduce new vocabulary or difficult proper names or locales
- * Introduce students to books above their reading level
- * Model good interpretive reading
- * Provide a bridge to important topics of discussion for parents and children who can listen together while commuting to sporting events, music lessons, or on vacations
- * Provide a read-aloud model
- * Recapture "the essence and the delights of hearing stories beautifully told by extraordinarily talented storytellers" (Baskin & Harris, 1995, p. 376)
- * Sidestep unfamiliar dialects or accents, Old English, and old-fashioned literary styles
- * Teach critical listening

Video

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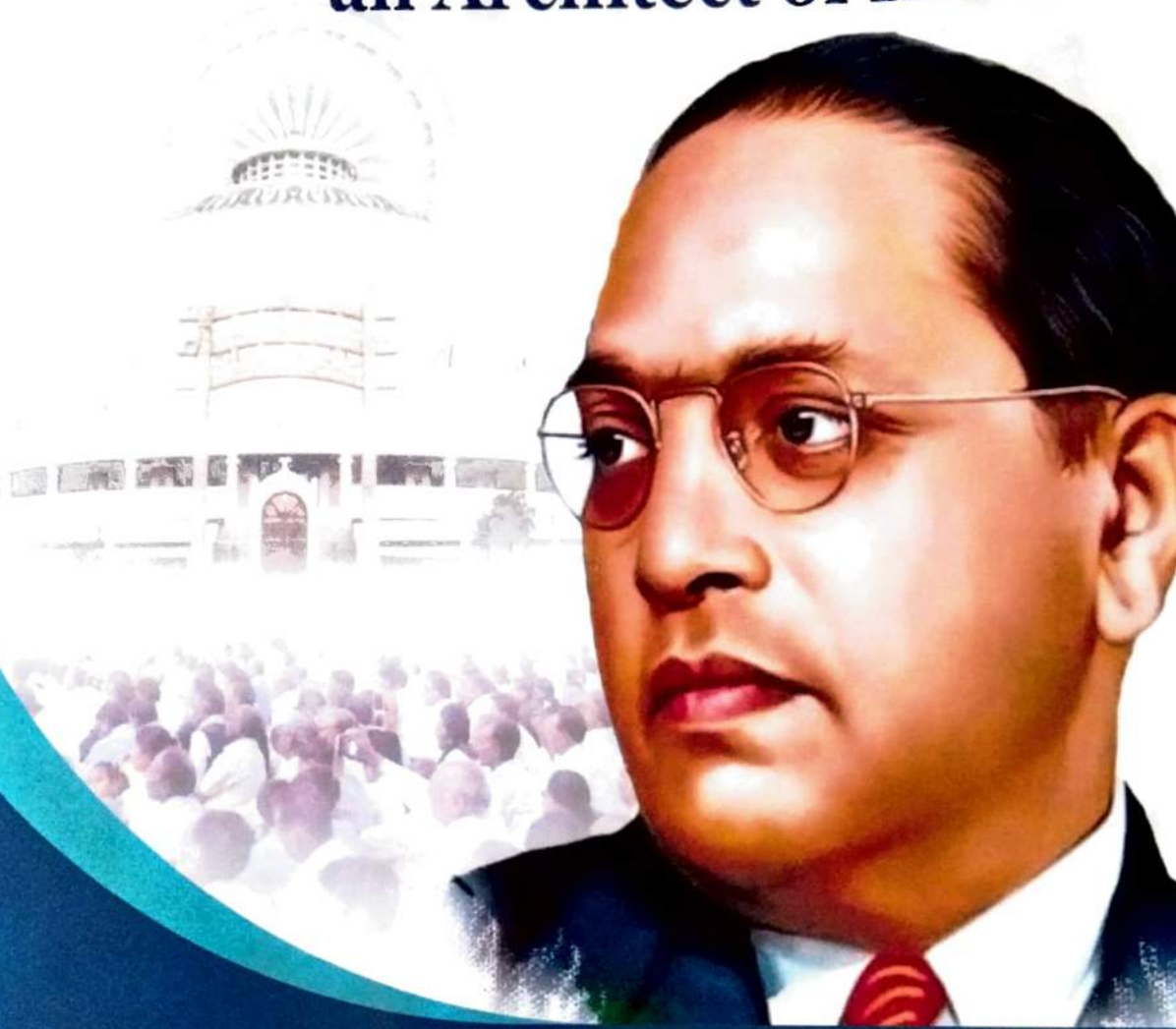
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डॉ. जयशीला बसवंत मनोहर

सहा. प्राध्यापक.

श्रीमती र.मो.पा. गृहविज्ञान महिला महाविद्यालय, अकलूज

प्रस्तावना

भारतामध्ये जेव्हापासून पितृसत्ताक पद्धतीचा उगम झाला तेव्हापासून स्त्रीशोषणामध्ये वाढ झालेली दिसते. स्त्रीचे कुटुंबातील स्थान या पद्धतीने निश्चित केलेले होते. या पद्धतीने स्त्रियांना पुरुषापेक्षा दुय्यम स्थान दिले होते. डॉ. बाबासाहेब यांनी स्त्रीमुक्तीसाठी कार्य केले. त्यांनी पितृसत्तेच्या बंधनातून स्त्री मुक्त करण्यासाठी स्त्रियांना चळवळीत सामील करून घेतले. पुरुषाप्रमाणे स्त्रियाही चळवळीत काम करू शकतात असा बाबासाहेबांना विश्वास होता. स्त्रियांना राजकीय क्षेत्रात आणले तर समाजाची उन्नती होईल. जर तिला कुटुंबात गुलामाप्रमाणे बंदिस्त करून ठेवले तर समाजाचा विकास होणार नाही. म्हणून ते स्त्रियांना आव्हान करतात की, गुलामाप्रमाणे वागण्यात नकार द्यावा व पुरुषांच्या खांद्याला खांदा देऊन चळवळीत कार्य करावे. बाबासाहेबांना, स्त्री-पुरुष समानता होती.

बाबासाहेबांनी धर्मसत्तेची चौकट मोडून स्त्री मुक्तीसाठी संघर्ष केला. धर्माने नाकारलेले हक्क स्त्रियांना मिळावेत याकरिता त्यांनी 'हिंदू कोडबिल' तयार करून ते लोकसभेत मांडले. पण हे बिल मंजूर होऊ शकले नसले तरी बाबासाहेबांनी केलेला स्त्री मुक्तीचा संघर्ष लक्षात घेण्यासारखा आहे.

२६ जानेवारी १९५० ला भारतीय राज्यघटना अंमलात आली. डॉ. बाबासाहेबांनी भारतीय समाजातील प्रत्येक नागरिकास मग तो पुरुष असो अथवा स्त्री सर्वाना समान अधिकार दिले आहेत. १० डिसेंबर १९४८ रोजी 'मानवी हक्कांची सनद' निर्माण झाली. स्त्रियांसाठी विविध कायदे तयार करण्यात आले. भारतामध्ये आज महिला या वेगवेगळ्या क्षेत्रात काम करताना दिसतात. कारखाना, फॅक्टरी, खाणी इ. ठिकाणी काम करणारे मजूर मग ते पुरुष असोत किंवा स्त्री, त्यांच्यासाठी बाबासाहेब यांनी कायद्यात तरतूद केलेली आहे. समान कामासाठी समान वेतन हा कायदा बनवला गेला. जसे की, कारखान्यात काम करणाऱ्या स्त्रियांसाठी खालील कायदे केले आहेत.

१. पाळणाघर

फॅक्टरी अधिनियम ४९ नुसार ज्या फॅक्टरीत ३० पेक्षा जास्त महिला कामगार असतील तेथे पाळणाघर असले पाहिजे.

२. कामाचे तास

फॅक्टरी कायद्यानुसार वयस्क स्त्री-पुरुषांना आठवड्यातून फक्त ४८ तास काम द्यावे. सप्ताहात एक दिवस सुट्टी द्यावी. त्याचप्रमाणे राज्य कर्मचारी विमा नियम १९४८ व भविष्य निर्वाह निधी १९५२ हे कायदे झाले.

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New Education Policy: A Multidimensional Impact of Globalization on Higher Education in India

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Abstract

Globalization is an umbrella term that refers to increasing global connectivity, integration and interdependence in the economic, social, technological, cultural, political, and ecological spheres. It is a unitary process inclusive of many such sub-processes, perhaps as best understood as enhanced economic interdependence, increased cultural influence, rapid advances of information technology, and novel governance and geopolitical challenges. Higher education includes certain collegiate level institutions, such as vocational schools, trade schools, and career colleges that award degrees, diplomas and certificates. Globalization of higher education has brought remarkable changes in cross-border education. Globalization has a multidimensional impact on the system of higher education in India. It has underlined the need for reforms in the educational system with particular reference to the wider utilization of information technology, giving productivity dimension to education and emphasis on its research and development activities because education is an important investment in building human capital. Thus, present paper highlights the impact of changes due to globalization and how it is both challenge and opportunity for learning community.

Keywords: Higher Education in India, Globalization, Knowledge Society, Information and Communication Technologies.

Introduction:

Education is the backbone of a nation where higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of Indian education. Globalization increased the demand for education in two parts. The first is the economic rising payoffs to higher education to global, science based, knowledge and intensive economy make university training more of a necessity to get good jobs. The second part is socio-political, demographic and democratic ideals increase pressure on universities to provide access to groups that traditionally have not attended universities. Knowledge society, information and communication technologies, the market economy, trade liberalization and changes in governance structures elements of globalization have a significant impact on Indian higher education. India's higher education sector has failed to map the future demand for various skills, Global Competition and Competitiveness as higher education system in India suffers from acute paucity of funds, lack of autonomy, burden of affiliation.

The higher education system in India has grown in a remarkable way, particularly in the post-independence period, to become one of the largest systems of its kind in the world. However, the system has many issues of concern at present, like financing and management including access, equity and relevance, reorientation of programs by laying emphasis on health consciousness, values and ethics and quality of higher education together with the assessment of institutions and their accreditation. These issues are important for the country, as it is now engaged in the use of higher education as a powerful tool to build a knowledge-based information society of the 21st Century. Higher Education has attained a key position in the knowledge society under globalised economy. It is assumed that globalization promises dramatic and rewarding change to the higher education systems, of societies, which are relatively stable in their political, social and institutional makeup. Education is the backbone of a nation where higher education occupies the apex of educational pyramid in the formal process of Indian education.

Objective of the study:

- 1) To explore the pictorial overview of higher education in India
- 2) To understand the role of globalization and its impact on higher education

Methodology:

Secondary data has been used for the purpose of the study collected from various reputed research journals, books, magazines, prominent sites relevant to globalization on higher education.

Indian Education System:

Indian education has its own history of development. In the earlier times, Gurukulas dominated the society, which emphasized the traditional and cultural education, which had its own restriction. But Indian education system got an impetus after the invasion of the British. Western education exerted its influence on the Indian education system, under the British rule. Scientific and technological

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Study of Family Life from the Perspective of Female Members During lockdown in 2020

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Abstract:

Study of Family Life From the Perspective of Female Members During lockdown in Covid- 19 was undertaken with the aim to study the support available to respondents from family and relatives and to investigate pastime activities adopted by families. Forty five female respondents in the age group of 28 to 50 were selected for this research. Online survey was conducted with the help of Google forms shared personally and through WhatsApp group. Responses received during 07.072020 to 20.09.2020 were analyzed for this paper. Results of the study showed that male spouses and children were not very helping in conducting household chores where as other family members were found to be helping often in household activities. Most of the families spent their lockdown time on mobile, experimenting in kitchen, T.V. viewing, online learning, reading books, playing carom and cards.

Key words: Family, lockdown, covid-19

Introduction & Rationale: In the month of March 2020 lockdown was declared by the Indian Government for preventing spread of Corona virus. Lockdown was to prevent us from social gatherings and was aiming to maintain social distance. Lockdown was completely a new experience for this generation. Actually for successful lockdown it requires lot of co-operation at each level especially within households as presence of everyone inside, working from home , managing school and studies and even leisure time and use of digital media(Bent et al 2020) especially T.V. viewing (Premapriya & Jeyaseelan 2020) increases burden and demands rearranging and relocating family life and allied responsibilities. Male members were never thought of being at home for so long , children had to learn online ,depart from school and other social and leisure time activities. Suddenly everyone got locked in four walls of home. Elderly, children and even working, earning young human force was also confined in home. Women and home making and family life suddenly became a heart core of life all over the country. Maids were absent and hence lots of household responsibilities were required to be shared by family members.In terms of household work, shared childcare has found to be increased dramatically (Biroli et al 2020). It threw new challenges on families to manage domestic work and tensions, maintain peace, cooperate with each other and make opportunity of lockdown as a real 'family time' for everyone. Research on this aspect is yet very limited but has shown remarkable impact on families worldwide. Efforts for documenting to which extent family members have rendered their help in managing changed family life , what strategies are adopted for spending time during lockdown are supposed to be studied and up to what extent domestic tensions affected family stability are supposed to be reviewed . In light of the above research was conducted on family life during lockdown in Covid -19 pandemic experienced in 2020.

Objectives of the research were as follows-

1. To study the support available to female respondents from family and relatives during lockdown in covid-19
- 2.To investigate pastime activities adopted by families during lockdown in Covid-19

Hypothesis :

1. There was lot of support available from family members in household chores in lockdown in Covid -19
2. Most of the time during lockdown was passed on mobile and T.V. viewing .

Methodology : In view of current pandemic conditions an online survey was conducted with the structured cum open ended questionnaire . It was posted personally to individuals in contact as well as was shared on groups and was personally requested to respond to it. Responses were collected in 5 point scale ranging from 'never' to 'rarely'. Total 45 responses were received during 07.072020 to 20.09.2020 and these responses were included in this study. Responses received were female participants working as well as home makers, in the age range of 28 to 50 , married and all were graduate and 34 percent belonged to joint families . Data was analyzed and results are presented as below.

Analysis and Data analysis: Results of the study are as follows -

Table 1. Support available to female respondents from the family and relatives during lockdown in covid-19

N=45

| Sr. No. | Support from other family members | Often (%) | Sometimes (%) | Occasionally (%) | Rarely (%) | Never (%) |
|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. | Spouse | 08(17.77) | 02(4.41) | 05 (11.11) | 18(40.05) | 12(26.66) |
| 2. | Children | 11 (24.44) | 09 (20.00) | 08 (17.77) | 15(33.33) | 02(04.44) |

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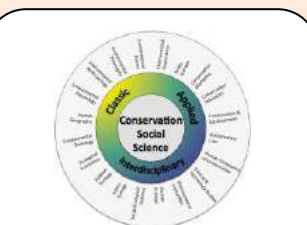
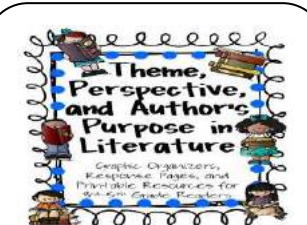
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Role of NGOs in Sustainable Development

Dr. Rahul N. Surve

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Abstract:

The term NGO stands for nongovernmental organization, and it includes a variety of organizations such as "private voluntary organizations," "civil society organizations," and "nonprofit organization". The term NGO describes a range of groups and organizations from watchdog activist groups and aid agencies to development and policy organizations. Usually, NGOs are defined as organizations that pursue a public interest agenda, rather than commercial interests. Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth.

Keywords: *Non Government Organization (NGOs), Sustainable Development, nonprofit organizations, History.*

Introduction:

The term *NGO* stands for nongovernmental organization, and it includes a variety of organizations such as "private voluntary organizations," "civil society organizations," and "nonprofit organization" (McGann & Johnstone, 2006). The term *NGO* describes a range of groups and organizations from watchdog activist groups and aid agencies to development and policy organizations. Usually, NGOs are defined as organizations that pursue a public interest agenda, rather than commercial interests. It is believed that the first international NGO was probably the Anti-Slavery Society, formed in 1839. However, the term *NGO* originated at the end of World War II when the United Nations sought to distinguish between private organizations and intergovernmental specialized agencies. NGOs are a complex mixture comprised of alliances and rivalries; businesses and charities; conservatives and radicals. The funding comes from various sources, and though NGOs are usually nonprofit organizations, there are some that operate for profit. NGOs originate from all over the world and have access to different levels of resources. Some organizations focus on a single policy objective of AIDS while others will aim at larger policy goals of poverty eradication. Sustainable development means attaining a balance between environmental protection and human economic development and between the present and future needs. It means equity in development and sectoral actions across space and time. It requires an integration of economic, social and environmental approaches towards development. In *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India* and in *M.C Mehta v. Union of India*, it was observed that the balance between environmental protection and developmental activities could only be maintained by strictly following the principle of 'sustainable development. This is a development strategy that caters the needs of the present without negotiating the ability of upcoming generations to satisfy their needs. The strict observance of sustainable development will put us on a path that ensures development while protecting the environment, a path that works for all peoples and for all generations.

Need for sustainable development:

Rivers, Forests, Minerals and such other resources constitute a nation's natural wealth. These resources are not to be frittered away and exhausted by any one generation. Every generation owes a duty to all succeeding generations to develop and conserve the natural resources of the nation in the best possible way. It is in the interest of mankind. It is in the interest of the nation. Today society's interaction with nature is so extensive that the environmental question has assumed proportions affecting all humanity. Industrialisation, urbanisation, explosion of population, over exploitation of resources, depletion of traditional sources of energy and raw materials and the search for new sources of energy and raw materials, the disruption of natural ecological balances, the destruction of a multitude of animal and plant species for economic reasons and sometimes for no good reason at all are factors which have contributed to environmental deterioration. While the scientific and technological progress of man has invested him with immense power over nature, it has also resulted in the unthinking use of the power, encroaching endlessly on nature. In the last century, a great German materialist philosopher warned mankind: "Let us not, however, flatter ourselves over much on account of our human victories over nature. For each such victory nature takes its revenge on us. Each victory, it is true, in the first place brings about the results we expected, but in the second and third places, it has quite different, unforeseen effects which only too often cancel the first".

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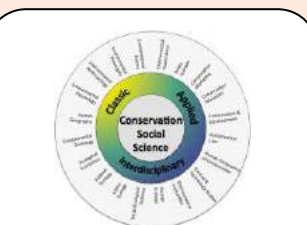
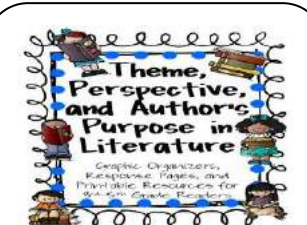
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Importance of Yoga & Diet during Covid-19

Dr. Jaysheela Manohar

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Abstract:

The word yoga, has also been applied to those traditions that have been directly or indirectly inspired by the Indian sources, such as Tibetan Yoga (Vajrayana Buddhism), Japanese Yoga (Zen). Yoga is an extremely powerful medium for striking a balance between one's professional and private life. Yoga facilitates mental health, stress reduction, anger management and above all self discovery. Yog sadhana is the effective way in controlling our mind. Regular yog sadhana gives us more power to pay attention, greater power of memory at work and learning. This is known to be the best stress buster to anyone who has started: he will realize its full potential and also enjoys doing it. Yoga helps in fixing most of our health disorders.

Keywords: Mental health, balance, greater power of memory

Introduction:

Yoga and Pranayama are the basic steps to a healthy mind and a healthy body. Yoga is one of the complete exercise forms for our entire body. Surya Namaskara or Sun Salutation is best to start one's sadhana in this sadhana the whole body and improves the strength and flexibility of the muscles. Mind related exercise after the yoga next is the relaxation of the mind. The breathing pattern is changed in such a manner that is calms the mind and which in turn seems to reduce the attack of ailments like heart problem. Meditation if yoga regularly seems to bring down stress, frustration and anger keeping bit and looking good are the two important qualities. Yoga person should have and both seem to be possible with yoga. A part from these some mental pressures can also be seen and also psychological problems like anxiety, depression, stress etc. There are four basic tendencies through which one expresses and communicates with others. Yoga has adopted each of these as a potent means for self realization, by presenting following time major parts.

Hatha yoga

Mantra yoga

Tantra yoga

Laya yoga

Karma yoga

Hatha yoga:

Hatha yoga came from the words "ha" which means "sun" and "tha" which means "Moon". It is often translated as the branch of yoga that brings union of the pairs of opposites referring to the positive (sun) and negative (moon) currents in the system, taken together, the term stands for union of force. Hence control to Hatha yoga disciplines in the harmonizing of its positive (sun) and negative (moon).

Mantra Yoga (Mantram Meditation):

Generally mantram meditation involves chanting out the mantras loud at first until the body is calm and atmosphere around oneself is serene and pleasant for meditation. Then whisper chanting of the mantras almost automatically occurs and the life force begins to withdraw inward from "out-loud" chanting.

Tantra yoga:

Tantra yoga lays special emphasis on the development of chakras from Muladhara to Ajna. Kundalini yoga actually belongs to tantric yoga, which gives a detailed description about this serpent-power and the chakras (plexus). Entire Tantric yoga aims at awakening kundalini and making her unite with Lord Sadashiva in the Sahasrara chakra.

Laya yoga:

The term laya means dissolution, melting of all karmic conditioning and limitations that have occurred as result of various occurrences and incidents which took place in the course of one's entire life sticking. It is derived from the root li, meaning to become dissolved or vanish but also to cling and to remain

Karma yoga:

The word karma means to perform an action while yoga is the way to union. Thus 'Karma yoga' per se means the way to attain the supreme union through action. A regular yoga practice creates mental clarity and calmness, increase body awareness, relieves chronic stress patterns, relaxes the mind centres attention and sharpens concentration.